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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Our Changing Diet

The following is an excerpt from the "Commercial Letter" of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, issued last month:—

Canada is traditionally a heavy surplus producer of live stock. During the present year, however, this country has at times been a net importer of cattle, and exports of pork products are only about a third of the pre-war level, despite the largest live stock holdings since the closing years of the war and with slaughterings at close to a record level.

Total meat consumption in 1956 was probably the highest on record. A per capita figure of 151.6 lb. seems also to have been a peak if we exclude a wartime distortion in 1943-44. The earliest year of which we have a record is 1900, when per capita consumption was estimated at 113.2 lb. The 1910 figure was 136.6 lb., and the annual average of the twenties, when more precise records were kept, was 119.3 lb. The depressed thirties averaged 116.7 lb. The years 1947-51 brought a decline in disposable real income per capita and a very sharp increase in the price of meat which, allowing for a slight time lag, was reflected in lowered meat consumption in the years 1948-52. The subsequent upturn in real income and decline in beef prices, however, culminated in last year's high figure for total meat consumption, which was 148.6 lb. or 14 per cent above the 1952 level, and about a third higher than the 1900 figure. Total meat consumption ("disappearance into domestic channels") in the first five months of 1956 was 9 per cent higher than last year.

Canadian consumers have a preference for beef, other factors being equal, though when beef prices get out of line pork acts as a balancing factor. In only ten out of the 36 years for which records are available has pork consumption exceeded that of beef. Consumption of beef in Canada in 1954 and 1952 was 72 lb. per capita, the highest figure on record. That of pork at 58.7 lb. and 58 lb respectively, while above average, was not a record. Veal was above average, and mutton and lamb low. Mutton and lamb have never been particularly popular in Canada and consumption has declined from the high figure of 11.7 lb. at the beginning of the century to a low of 1.9 lb. in 1952, since when there has been a moderate recovery, though the long-term trend is definitely downward.

Compared with the pre-war years 1935-39, per capita beef consumption in 1955 had risen close to a third and in conjunction with the 41 per cent increase in population over the same period resulted in a total increase of consumption of 88 per cent. Thus though cattle holdings were close to a peak and 18 per cent higher than pre-war, exports of live cattle had dropped to 18,000 head from a pre-war average of 234,000 head. Exports of beef were 12.7 million lb. as compared with 10.9 million in 1935-39.

Per capita consumption of pork at 58 lb., while well below the peak figure of 65.9 lb. in 1952, was nearly 13 lb. higher than the pre-war figure, and total consumption had considerably more than doubled. Though total holdings of hogs were at a relatively high level exports of live hogs and of pork products were only 9,000 head and 64 million lb. respectively compared with the pre-war average of 38,000 head and 180 million lb. respectively.

U.S. Food Bill

The Grocery Manufacturers of America Incorporated reports that United States citizens paid $64.1 billion last year for food as compared to $16 billion in 1935. By 1965, it estimates that the figure will reach $100 billion. They are now spending 25 percent of their disposable income on food as compared to 28 percent in 1935-39.

SHOWER FOR BRIDE

A shower was held in the United Church annex on July 13th to honor Mrs Keith Peters, formerly Carolyn Schoeppe, of Delia, to which numerous friends and well-wishers were in attendance.

The bride-to-be, becomingly attired in a blue drop-waisted gown, with white accessories, was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

The program, conducted by Mrs Kary and Mrs Coffin, was opened with the singing of "O, Canada!"

Solos were sung by Mrs Whitman, Louise Kary, and Allan Peters, with piano accompaniment by Sharon Peters. An amusing recitation was given by Donna Wallace, and a lovely piano solo by Diane Williams. Several contests were enjoyed by all and prizes were given.

The presentation speech was made by Mrs Wallace, after which Evelyn Rotzoll and Sharon Peters assisted the bride-elect in the opening of the many lovely and useful gifts. In a few well chosen words the bride-to-be thanked her many friends and hostesses for the enjoyable evening.

A delicious lunch was served by the hostesses.

The evening ended with the bride-elect receiving congratulations from all in attendance.

(Continued from previous Column)

SAFETY IN THE HAY FIELD

Let's Make Hay—the Safe, and Happy Way. Make that your farm slogan for the busy haying season ahead and at least there won't be any tears or vain words of regret. Let's keep the lives and limbs of your family and hired help safe and intact. Think straight for forward language, whether this is done or not, is up to you, the boss and Safety Supervisor of your farm.

While modern farm machinery can be dangerous, it is engineered with a minimum of hazards and even the older machines have many of the most hazardous parts shielded—partly or fully—to provide safety to the operator. It's only using horse sense then to see that the safety devices are in place and that the operator takes heed of the warning signs in the danger areas.

These suggestions may seem overly simple to the experienced operator, but are they to the new hired man working with different machinery—to your own boy or the neighbor's, working for the first time as a full-fledged member of the haying crew? How well has the safety lesson been learned? When everyone is tired or you're cleaning up the last of the field ahead of a shower and suddenly a machine jams—do you shut off the power before unplugging the belay or the forage harvester, or do you try to save a minute and maybe lose a finger, a hand or an arm? It's a gamble not worth taking for the best of operators have been known to lose.

Safe practices such as shutting off the power before oiling, safety shields in place, adjusting or unplugging machinery are necessary for accident prevention. There are others, too, to a good safety program. One is the fight against Fatigue.

Cut down the excessively long hours and help shorten the day with a coffee break, a spot of tea or a glass of milk. The farm wife or the girls in the family could be a help in getting the morning and afternoon break started. These short breaks during the day will get more work done, add interest to the task and certainly help prevent more accidents.

Remember — The Only Right Way to Hay is the Safe Way.

From 1939 to Feb. 1, 1956, the federal government index of the average of wages and salaries paid in Canadian manufacturing increased from 100 to 147.9 while the consumer price index increased from 100 to 116.4.

—Quick Canadian Facts

THE PULLET RANGE

It is a big step from the brooder house to the range, shelter and range, but it is always a welcome move, because labor is reduced to a minimum.

Mr. R. H. McMillan, Poultry Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, says too much importance cannot be attached to the question of clean range, since cleanliness helps to cut down on disease. The ideal arrangement is a large grass field with natural shade available and about 300-400 pullets in the acre of land. In regards to range the three year rotation plan is a good one. Chickens enjoy the land the first year, the second year is given over to hay, and the third year for fallow.

During the season as the grass becomes bare, range shelters are moved two or three times. These are light, inexpensive buildings that hold about 100 birds. Plans for combination range and brooder shelter, as well as turkey range shelters, are available to those who visit them through their District Agriculturists or The Poultry Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta.

Range feed hoppers should be constructed so that the feed cannot become wet or soiled. They should also be moved to fresh grounds as necessary. It is ideal to have running water or a water trough regulated by a float valve. This ensures an abundant supply of clean water which should have drainage provided to take care of any overflow or spilling.

WINTER WHEAT

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

U. J. Pittman, Agronomist

This time is approaching when winter wheat seeding will be foremost in farm operations throughout much of southern Alberta. Few dryland crops respond to good cultural treatment as readily as winter wheat. Early consideration of fallow tillage and seedbed preparation is essential if a sufficiently winter-hardy, high-yielding, crop is to be produced.

Although some winter wheat has been grown on stubble land, well-prepared summer-fallow generally produces a better crop because of more favourable tilth and soil moisture conditions. Timely fallow operations that eliminate all weeds and volunteer grain for at least seven to ten days prior to seeding the winter wheat crop are essential, if the grain is to be free from streak mosaic disease. Preliminary tests at Lethbridge indicate also that wheat is less likely to winter-kill on a compact seedbed than on a loose, cloddy seedbed. Loose, cloddy soil tends to dry out and cause uneven germination, unsatisfactory seedling growth, and poor winter survival of growing plants.

Where fallow operations have left the soil cloddy, it should be worked with the rod weeder before seeding will generally pack the soil sufficiently to produce a good seedbed.

Recent trials at Lethbridge indicate that equally high yields can be produced by shallow seeding, under proper conditions, with the standard press drill, the deep-furrow drill, and the semi-deep-furrow or hoe drill. In areas where moisture rainfall has been below normal during the past growing season and even summer-fallow land is unduly dry near the surface, best results will be obtained by seeding with a deep-furrow drill or hoe drill. Good germination and early emergence can be expected only if the seed is well placed in moist soil at a reasonably shallow depth.

Winter wheat should be seeded at about the same rate as spring wheat, and phosphatic fertilizer applied where winter response has been obtained on spring wheat.

Highest yields of disease-free wheat have been obtained from seedings done during the first two weeks of September.

DUCK HUNTING SEASON

In Southern Alberta Opens Five Days Later

Ducks and geese hunting begins in Alberta on Sept. 1 in the northern zone and Sept. 12 in the southern zone, it has been announced by the Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

This year's migratory bird regulations are much the same as last year in Alberta, except for a change in the opening date in the southern part of the Province. The seasons are the same length as last year:—

September 1 to November 30 in the north, and September 12 to December 15 in the south. Wilson's Snipe seasons are September 1 to September 30, and September 12 to October 13.

Bag and possession limits are the same as last year. They are: Ducks, 10 and 20 (not more than 20 of species other than mallards); geese, five and 15; rails, coots and gallinules, 10 and 20; Wilson's Snipe, eight and 16

C.N.R. Official Honored For 45 Years Service

Winnipeg, July 28.—Canadian National Railways officers at Winnipeg recently honored Harold S. Granger who has retired from the company after 45 years service.

Mr. Granger has served the CNR's freight traffic department at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Calgary, Moose Jaw, and Vancouver, and ended his career as assistant freight traffic manager for the western region.

His fellow officers presented him with a purse of money; and a second purse was given to him by the employees of his department.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

by W. G. MALAHER, Director, Research Department, MARKLE GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

CONQUERING WEEDS

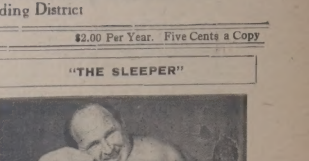
An Important Development

Important as chemical spraying has been in the case of other crops, perhaps nowhere has the tremendous advantage that improved spraying methods have brought been more evident than with Flax. This year with the large increase in Flax, some of which has been seeded on land that was not too clean, the use of chemicals has in many instances completely transformed what might have been a second-rate crop into one that shows high promise. Some authorities, in fact, have gone so far as to suggest that the spraying of Flax this year has meant the difference between success or failure in fields where weeds were a problem.

As is well known, Flax is notoriously a poor contender of weeds to which it has always been susceptible. Now, with the use of chemicals and the greater swing towards the use of MCP, weeds does not show the same tendency as 2-4-D to retard maturity in this crop, the tremendous advantage which can be gained from spraying Flax is now apparent. Also contributing to the success of spraying operations has been TCA which is used for the control of green foxtail in Flax.

Recently the Flax crop has assumed more importance as producers turn to alternative crops for wheat. The efficient manner, therefore, in which farmers are now able to clean up their fields of Flax using the up-to-date methods at their disposal is one of the most significant developments in weed control.

"THE SLEEPER"



Sportscaster Dave Price, who does the commentary on wrestling each week on CBC Television, wanted to find out for himself just how mean Hard-Boiled Haggarty could be. The number one villain of wrestling made no bones about it. Quick like a bunny, he applied a Sleeper Hold, and Price went out like a light—he didn't stand a chance! He is going to stay out of the ring after this but will still be on hand at the matches to bring CBC viewers his groan-by-groan account.

AUSTRALIA'S WHEAT GROWING RECORD

The record of Australia as one of the three major exporting countries of the world has been a much more variable one than that of Canada, particularly from the standpoint of the acreage planted. During the past 25 years, for instance, Australia's wheat acreage has fluctuated quite widely between the record of 18 million acres seeded in 1930-31 and the low of 8 million acres planted during 1943-44.

Not in common with other wheat producing countries of the World, she too, has been able to show a fairly significant increase in yield per acre which, during the last five years has averaged 17.6 bushels per acre, or a figure slightly higher, if anything, than the long term average wheat yield in Western Canada.

The above figure was almost four bushels per acre higher than Australia's wheat yield obtained in the previous twenty years. Although the higher yields were partly due to favourable weather conditions, as in Western Canada better farming techniques and improved varieties have also been responsible for the increase.

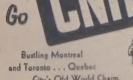
Interestingly enough, wheat growing in Australia has tended to increase in the medium rainfall and marginal areas of the country, while there has been a noticable decline in wheat planting in the safer, higher regions. This fact serves to underline still further the higher yields which have been obtained there in recent years.

Canadian consumption of ice cream is about two gallons per person per year.

—Quick Canadian Facts

MUCH TO SEE! MUCH TO DO! to Eastern Canada

Go CNR



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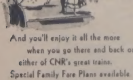
. . . the Shakespearian and the Musical Festivals at Stratford, Ont. There's holiday fun galore in Eastern Canada, at quiet lakes or salty seaside resorts.



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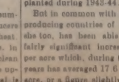

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- ☐ Canadian Homes & Gardens 3.50
- ☐ Look 4.50
- ☐ Family Herald and Weekly Star 5.75
- ☐ Hunting and Fishing in Canada 3.00
- ☐ Child Life 3.50
- ☐ Flower Grower 4.50
- ☐ Redbook Magazine 3.00
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- ☐ Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer 2.75
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4 MAGAZINES FROM GROUP A
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Ultrasound performing new wonders

It cures ailments, speeds plant growth, ages whisky

By REX STANLEY
(Correspondent for CPC)

SCHENECTADY, N.Y. — Treacherously powerful sound beyond hearing of human ears, has been harnessed by science to do jobs never before thought possible.

Ultrasound is performing modern miracles for the world—curing arthritis, speeding the growth of plants, drilling tiny holes in glass, aging whiskey in just minutes, finding hidden flaws in metal, and cleaning precision parts in a split second.

These revolutionary uses of sound higher than hearing are new to science, industry and medicine. But flying bats have been depending on ultrasound for thousands of centuries. Bats navigate in total darkness by making ultrasonic squeaks that echo from obstacles. They can hear these echoes and navigate accordingly.

Until the Second World War, only a few scientists considered ultrasound more than a curiosity. Then, it became the tool of sonar, the electronic device by which ships could detect submarines.

Similar to the bats' navigation system, high frequency sound transmitted from ships bounced back from the hulls of lurking submarines. Simple calculation located the sub for attack and destruction.

The power of audible sound has long been known. A careless shout can bring down a mountain side, marching infantry can cramp a bridge, Caruso's voice supposedly could shatter glass. A thousand Biblical trumpets tumbled the walls of Jericho.

However, ultrasound is a miniature giant, able to do amazing things because it can be concentrated in small spaces. Nearly one horsepower of this energy can be focused in an area about the size of a thumbtack head. The machines that generate this energy produce vibrations up to 500 million times per second.

The miracles performed by ultrasound come by lightning-fast trial and selective mechanical action. When "new" whiskey is vibrated far beyond the range of human hearing and heated to superboiling temperatures in only a minute, it "ages." Milk is instantly homogenized. Water becomes absolutely pure.

When ultrasound is transmitted through metals and other solids it is slowed or bounced back by any irregularities in the substance. Hair-line cracks in a turbine blade, tiny defects in a steel casting, too small to be seen by X-ray, are revealed by the way the sound waves behave.

What drives birds on such journeys, and how do they find their way? Many theories have been advanced, none proved.

That birds are well equipped for travel is evident in the efficient use they make of their fuel—body fat.

The ruby-throated hummingbird, no larger than a moth, flies 500 miles nonstop across the Gulf of Mexico. The Alaska golden plover, flying more than 2,000 miles from Nova Scotia to South America, uses only two ounces of fat.

Fashion news from Britain

Stoles and scarves have become, in the last 18 months, items of high fashion and popularity. United Kingdom manufacturers have produced them in a wide range of colors and designs. Wool was seen at the recent Handkerchiefs and Scarves Trade Fair.

Mohair scarves and stoles created by a Scottish firm are made in a variety of 56 different shades and tones. Utilitarian as well as beautiful — they are in demand in many countries. In fact the firm exports 90 per cent of its production—and the production has increased by 500 percent in two years.

An unusual head square was introduced by a London firm. Called the Lamora, it is in water-repellent wool and is designed to be worn over the head when the weather is too rough for a hat. The Lamora is no mere piece of waterproof material; it is a head scarf with full color interest.

R. W. Damon, an engineer, demonstrates how ultrasound creates a pattern in a layer of sand on laboratory bench

Birds amazing migration feats still source of wonder to man

In an ornithological experiment, a Manx shearwater no bigger than a pigeon was carried from its breeding ground in Britain to Boston, Released in territory none of its kind had ever seen, it struck out across the Atlantic and arrived home—3,200 miles away—in 13 days.

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Thousands die annually in drownings

TORONTO. — "It is almost easier to tell that summer has come to Canada once more by looking at the headlines in newspapers reporting the lotof drowning victims, than by noticing the new leaves on the trees," says Dr. Gordon Bates, General Director of the Health League of Canada.

"More than a thousand Canadians lose their lives every year through drownings, and attention at this time should be called, not only to the conventional rules of safety which should be observed, especially by swimmers and vacationers, but also to the all-important matter of artificial respiration."

"It is more than 16 years since Health Magazine first called attention to many serious misconceptions in which some in connection with the problem of drowning and artificial respiration," he says.

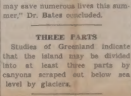
"There has been a general and mistaken opinion that if a person is under water for more than four or five minutes, artificial respiration is useless. This is incorrect. There are numerous instances of persons having been revived even after being submerged for as long as half an hour."

"Another misconception has to do with signs of death. In drowning cases the ordinary signs of death do not apply. Victims of drowning accidents have been revived in spite of the fact that for comparatively long periods they have appeared to be dead. For perhaps several hours the victim has not breathed, there has been no pulse, no detectable heart beat, and no eye reflex. These are the ordinary accepted signs of death."

"Rules laid down by the Artificial Respiration Committee of the Health League of Canada 16 years ago were that artificial respiration must be continued for a minimum of four hours, even if no signs of life sets in. Attention to these rules may save numerous lives this summer," Dr. Bates concluded.

THREE FARTS

Studies of Greenland indicate that the continent may be divided into at least three parts by canyons scraped out below sea level by glaciers.



It's a Shelf on Shelf!

SOME deep closets have a shelf in back that's hard to reach. To make it more usable, just install a thin shelf on top and slide it out when some are removed items.

Because of its smooth, snag-free, long-wearing qualities, a panel of Masonite Tempered Pressboard is

excellent for this purpose. Its width should be one-half inch narrower than that of the closet shelf, and its smooth side should face down to facilitate the sliding.

As a combination pull and rail, fasten a piece of 1 by 2-inch lumber at the front, by inserting countersunk screws through drilled holes in the Tempered Pressboard. Add 1 by 2-inch reinforcing at each side of the shelf, one-half inch from each edge. So that the shelf won't tip when moved forward, fasten to the wall at each side a narrow strip of lumber, or a quarter-round, ¾ of an inch above the shelf.

The sliding shelf makes this out-of-the-way storage area readily

WINGED LOOK: The classic suit takes wing this fall as German designer Heinz Oestergaard fits it with a pair of floating "wings" streaming from the waistline to the hem of the slim, tight skirt. The tailored suit, in dark red flannel, is trimmed with dyed red persian lamb and matching hat. 3201

The Pattern Shop

JIGSAW GRILLEWORK

Cut from pine for doors, windows gates and fences

Usually when we think of grillework it is the lacy designs in iron to be seen on houses of the last century. The work shown in the sketch is not iron but was jigsawed from pine. The repeats traced from a pattern are only 12-inches long and six wide. Note

that two of these end to end are repeated in the balustrade and six on the column face. The valance repeats around the porch. The pattern used for this job shows the design on doors, windows, gates and fences. The pattern carries the design in actual size for tracing onto the wood, with detailed directions. Pattern number is 256 and copy will be mailed for 25c. It is included in the Home Improvement Packet of five patterns for $1.00.

FREE CATALOGUE upon request

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Home Workshop Patterns, Department P.P.L.,
4423 West 5th Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.

TRY AND STOP ME!
By BENNETT CERF

Halting Mike Flaherty had taken an awful beating through fifteen gruelling rounds, but at the finish the sports announcer insisted that Mike "never" the poor fighter staggered, held tight to the mike, and muttered, "Hello, Mother, dear."

Two old college mates met after several years. One said gaily, "I've a tough row to hoe, Jim. My wife's always trying to keep up with the Joneses."

"Mine's trying to outspot the other. "Mine's trying to keep up with the Rockefellers."

* * *

The pastor of a church in a small town was loved and respected by his congregation but his salary was necessarily small, so when a prosperous congregation in the next village offered him the call to that big city."

"Dunno," admitted the boy. "Dad's the only driver" the car at this very moment praying for guidance."

"And your ma?"

"She's upstairs packing the trunks."

* * * *

A high school band in Wisconsin had prepared to spell out "HELLO" on the football field. But when half-time came and the band marched onto the field, the "O" formation lost directions, and stood in front of the other four.

* * * *

Wilfred was notoriously bashful in the presence of the opposite sex, so his parents were pleased but surprised when he announced he was headed downtown to see a girl. He was back, however, within the hour.

"You're home mighty early, son," observed his mother. "Didn't you see her?"

"Sure did," enthused Wilfred, "and if I hadn't ducked down an alley she'd have seen me!"

Good nutrition

Good nutrition is a means to good health. A balanced diet helps to build up resistance to disease. To keep healthy, meals should contain a variety of foods to provide the necessary amounts of protein, minerals and vitamins that make up an adequate diet. Canada's Food Rules outline a basic diet for children and adults.

Cobalt is the greatest heat-resisting mineral known.

Fashions

Back interest!

4512
14½—24½

by Anne Adams

Wonderfully flattering style for Half-Sizers—cut to fit the shorter, fuller figure perfectly! Note the bewsy back interests—in cape-like shoulder yoke, soft gathers at the waistline. Sew-pretty in cotton, crepe, faille — with your favorite scallop trim! Sew-easy, too!

Pattern 4512: Half Sizes 14½, 16½, 18½, 20½, 22½, 24½. Size 16½ requires 3¾ yards 35-inch.

This pattern easy to use, simple to sew, is tested for fit. Has complete illustrated instructions.

Send thirty-five cents (35c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name Address and Style Number and send orders to:

Anne Adams Pattern Dept.
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

MATERNITY TOP

Look neat, smart and pretty all summer

7036

by Alice Brooks

Look neat, smart and pretty all summer in this lovely new maternity top. Novel neckline; pockets sparked with gay iron-on colors!

Pattern 7036: Maternity Misses' Sizes 10-12; 14-16 included. Pattern, washable iron-on motifs in combination of blue, yellow, green.

To obtain this pattern send twenty-five cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to:

Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street W., Toronto.

Two FREE patterns—printed in the new Alice Brooks Needle-craft book for 1956! Stunning designs for yourself, for your home—just for you, our readers! Dozens of other designs to order—all easy, fascinating, hand-work! Send 25 cents for your copy of this wonderful book right away!

Tracing origin of Japanese seen as difficult task for researchers

Freed from the theory that the emperor is divine, Japanese scholars are trying to find out about their origins, says story by Brian Kennedy of Reuters News Agency.

Japanese scholars are agreed that free problem is one of great difficulties to anthropologists than tracing the origin of the Japanese people. Surveying evidence, Bluetorical accuracy. Archaeological research has been slight.

Before the war, Japanese scholars were unable to publish their findings, because no one dared to throw doubt upon the divine origin of the emperor. After Japan's defeat, however, the emperor publicly renounced descent from the gods, and anthropologists here have now started to publish their theories.

Scientists apart, any rough-and-ready observer in any Japanese street will see plenty of types which would appear at home in the Mediterranean, the Arab countries, Malaya or the Philippines, Mongols, or the Tuamoto islands.

Many Japanese have a Polynesian cast of countenance. Many are clearly of the Mongol type.

Dr. Manio Ota, professor of social anthropology at Tokyo University, notes two easily distinguishable types in Japan, the plebian and the Patrician.

The "plebians", he says, have dark skin, high cheek bones, and heavily-boned paysique. The "patricians" are more finely built, often taller, with aristocratic features and a pale skin. Japanese women of this type often take great pains to preserve the whiteness of their complexions.

Descended from gods

According to Ota, there are today four main schools of thought. He himself believes that his countrymen are descended from an aboriginal people, but more conservative scholars cling to the belief that the Japanese are descended from gods.

Others argue that successive waves of people of Mongoloid stock made their way through Manchuria to Japan via Korea and a fourth school of thought insists that the Japanese came from the south and originated in Malaya and Indonesia, crossing the seas in search of more fertile land.

One great difficulty, Ota says, is the origin of the Ainu. Those people, physically distinct from the Japanese, inhabit Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost island. They are easily recognizable by their dark skin and hirsute features. Ota describes them as neither Japanese nor European, but says that foreign scholars have classified them as Mongoloid.

As proof that the Japanese are or Mongoloid stock other scholars point to the fact that only eight miles of water separates Hokkaido and Sakhalin.

Ill-fitting shoes

Ill-fitting shoes are the major causes of most foot troubles and the offending footwear is often worn by children. A child's feet may change size as often as every two months and he must be allowed for when purchasing the shoes. It is safer to have shoes measured for each foot when buying them.

LOSE A MINUTE—SAVE A LIFE

How to Reduce Swollen
Painful Piles

Here is a sure, clean, easy way to get real relief from the nagging distress of swollen, painful piles without the inconvenience that comes with pipes or suppositories.

The secret is in taking just one small Hem-Roid Tablet with water, you are internally dry. Works through effective INTERNAL action to relieve pain, soothe irritated tissues and help shrink piles and prevent them from returning.

We offer confidently when Hem-Roid offers you so much. Get a package today! Ask for yourself how sure Hem-Roid is to you, how effective it is and how much comfort it can bring. Use as directed.

All drug stores have Hem-Roid. Money refunded if you are not 100% pleased.

—By Les Carroll

THE TILLERS

Birds astonishing appetites are unrivalled by man or beast

It's a hearty eater, man or mammoth beast, that can match the appetite of a bird.

Young birds, in particular, need astonishing quantities of food, the National Geographic Society says. During its period of fastest growth, a feathered youngster eats more than its own weight daily.

Under observation, a black tern weighing 21 grams consumed 45 grams of earthworms in a single day. A house wren, watched continuously for some 15 hours, fed its young 1,217 times.

In Yosemite National Park researchers found that the stomachs of a flicker, a quail and a nighthawk contained, respectively, 3,000 ants, 500 chinch bugs and 500 mosquitoes in addition to weed seeds.

To rival these feats of gourmandism, a growing youth would have to stow away two or three lambs or a whole calf each day. The average adult, weighing in at 150 pounds, eats only 1,551 pounds of foodstuffs a year.

Prodigious appetites

Yet the prodigious appetite of birds serve a useful purpose in nature's well-balanced scheme. If birds and other enemies did not prey upon harmful insects, rodents and weeds, these rapidly reproducing pests would soon drive all other forms of life from the earth.

Other small creatures are big eaters, too. A shrew, for instance, eats almost continuously and can gobble down its own weight in food every three hours.

Ten field mice occupy an average farm acre. Capable of breeding 17 times a year, the 10 mice and their progeny would require 3,000,000 tons of food — if they all survived.

A single colony of several thousand hungry mound-building ants collects several hundred thousand insects a day.

Gluttonous frog

A squat, muscular little glutton called the "smoky jungle frog" ranks second to none in the eating department. It can swallow almost any living thing up to two-thirds of its own size.

At the other extreme in the animal kingdom are whales, earth's largest living creatures. The great mammals need food in bulk. A young blue whale, when the hunting is good, can put on 200 to 300 pounds of weight a day.

The Greenland white whale depends on some of the smallest sea animals for its fare. The 50-to-60-foot whale swims slowly, straining crustaceans and almost microscopic life through baleen plates in its enormous mouth. It takes countless numbers of pelagic beings to give the whale a mouthful.

The Alaska brown bear, land's biggest flesh eater, devotes most of its time to hunting mice, ground squirrels and marmots — game strikingly small compared to the brute's own 1,500-pound body.

SMILE OF THE WEEK

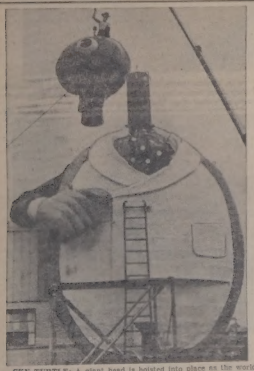
"On the level," pleaded a member of the Sunningdale club to his friend, "where did your wife pick up that fantastic bonnet she wore at luncheon today?"

"Darned if she'll tell me," admitted his friend. "She says it's a millinery secret."

PREVENT TOOTH DECAY

Tooth decay attacks nine out of ten people and is particularly active among the teenagers. Adults are more susceptible to gum diseases. To prevent dental caries, brushing the teeth immediately after eating will remove the acid-forming food particles that cause decay.

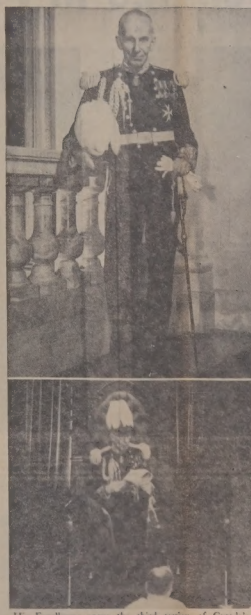
ROCKEFELLER SEES GRANDDAUGHTER WED — The newly photographed John D. Rockefeller, Jr., arrives at Union Church, Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N.Y., for the marriage of his granddaughter, Miss Laura Spelman Rockefeller, to James Herbert Clare, Ill. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Laurance S. Rockefeller. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Everett N. Case, of Hamilton, N.Y.



SKY TURTLE: A giant head is hoisted into place as the world's largest "turtle" is erected to serve as Chicago's newest weathervane. The three-and-a-half-story figure's back will change colors, depending upon the weather. It weighs 15,000 pounds and cost $20,000 to build. The turtle will rotate atop Chicago's 10-story Pittston building with each of its three sides showing the time and weather forecast to passing motorists.

WARTIME SECRET AGENT MARRIED—Capt. Peter Churchill, the British secret agent who operated with the French resistance forces during World War II, is married in Nice, France. His bride, Miss Irene Hoyle, an Australian, met Capt. Churchill while she was working at a special operations school which he attended during the war.

Number One Canadian the nation's busiest man



On his recent trip through the Arctic, Canada's first native-born Governor-General became the first head of state to fly over the North Pole. He talked to Eskimos, trappers, traders, missionaries, doctors, servicemen; ate frozen caribou, rode behind huskies, fished (without luck) for char. His trip drew attention to the north, reinforced Canadian sovereignty and made isolated communities feel that they were not forgotten.

His Excellency opens the third session of Canada's twenty-second Parliament by reading the Speech from the Throne to the assembled members of the Senate and of the House of Commons. The Speech indicates forthcoming business of Parliament. Mr. Massey first reads in English and then in fluent French.

This investiture of General H. D. G. Crerar as a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem is typical of the constant round of ceremony at Government House. Here Mr. Massey spends his days working and signing government documents and entertaining Canadians of differing races, creeds and politics.

National Film Board Photos by Gar Lunney

"H.E.", as his staff calls him, travels 25,000 miles a year to make the Crown a symbol of democracy. He has made 377 speeches, not including such off-the-cuff talks as this chat with fishermen on the wharf at St. John's, Nfld. Mr. Massey works hard on speeches to sidestep controversy while avoiding what Lord Tweedsmuir termed "Governor-Generalities".

The most exacting duty of Canada's Governor-General is to act as the nation's official host. Emperor Haile Selassie, shown here as he takes the Royal Salute at Rockcliffe Airport, Ottawa, is one of steady stream of celebrated visitors entertained by Vincent Massey in his role as Queen's representative. A former history professor, industrialist and diplomat, Mr. Massey is well qualified to brief guests on Canada.

Japanese girls reject age-old marriage code

The strict, age-old code surrounding Japanese love and marriage appears to be bending with Japanese girls displaying a growing attitude of independence.

Replies to 1,000 questionnaires distributed to students at Tokyo's Keio University disclosed:

1. Fewer than 10 percent of the girls and a little more than 20 percent of the boys approved the old method whereby marriages were arranged by parents.

2. Fifty-five percent of the girls and 48 percent of the men thought love always should precede marriage. In the old days, love had nothing to do with a wedding, frequently boy and girl only after the wedding date was set. Still, 20 percent of the girls and 25 percent of the boys thought love could be found even with a parent-selected spouse, given enough time together before the wedding.

3. Forty-seven percent of the co-eds reject the retiring home role for women. They said a wife should have some work outside. Only 12 percent of the boys agreed. A majority of both sexes said they did not want to live with parents.

Dating and co-education were virtually unknown in Japanese high schools and colleges before the war.

The sturgeon sometimes grows to a length of 10 feet.

The bat is the only mammal that can fly.

Stop soil from drifting

OTTAWA — Only a limited amount of soil drifting has occurred in the last few years in the prairie area due to favorable moisture conditions, winds of moderate velocity and adequate surface cover. These conditions may not continue and if precautionary measures are not observed a recurrence of the past soil drifting menace could occur.

The amount of soil removed and the intensity of movement from any area for a certain wind depends on the fineness of the soil and the surface cover. The amount of erosive particles on the surface of the soil can be determined and this gives an indication of the susceptibility to erosion.

Field tests were made in the fall of 1955 at the Soil Research Laboratory, Swift Current, Sask., of different areas and these were found to be relatively safe from blowing due to a sufficient number of large particles and clods.

However, when these same areas were tested in the spring of 1956 before any cultural treatments it was found that in all cases, with the exception of one, they had become susceptible or highly susceptible to erosion. The one case which was less erosive had a surface crust but after one cultural treatment this area also became highly susceptible.

The effect of freezing and thawing from the fall to spring caused a breakdown of the soil aggregates thereby making it more susceptible to the wind.

Cultural operation should be planned to prevent pulverization and burial of crop residue. A good surface cover of crop residue and clods may mean the difference between a crop and an eroded field.

TOOTHBRUSH REFILL

Stick your toothbrush in your pocket or purse and you're all set, says The Financial Post. No need to bother with toothpaste tubes that squash or caps that get lost. A new German brush with fine long-life nylon bristles has a hollow handle containing a four-week supply of mint-flavored liquid dentifrice. When the supply is exhausted the screw-in handle is discarded and a refill inserted in a matter of seconds.

3201

World Happenings In Pictures

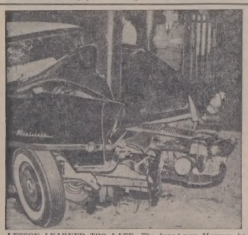
★★★★ ★★★★ ★★★★

SCHOOL'S OUT—June looks like a great month to youngsters wherever they are, when they can begin chanting the old ana about no more pencils, no more books . . ". Being transplanted in France doesn't make things any different for these young Canadians demonstrating their exuberance at the fact that school's out for the summer. These children are sons and daughters of Air Force personnel serving in Metz, France, where headquarters of the RCAF's No. 1 Air Division in Europe are located. —National Defence Photo.

WEST GERMAN CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER, smokes a peace pipe and wears an Indian headdress provided by Morris Wheelock, chief of the consolidated tribes of American Indians. Adenauer's visit to Milwaukee to receive an honorary degree from Marquette University coincided with a powwow of the consolidated tribes.

A BEAUTY QUEEN AND HER MAHARAJAH—Former beauty queen Janet Hicks, 20, and her 26-year-old bridegroom, the Maharajah of Mymensingh, leave after their wedding in the register office in the Essex county town of Braintree. The ceremony took place a few hours after Janet's father, a retired coach owner, had given his consent to the wedding. The couple met when she was a receptionist in a London hotel. They plan on living in Calcutta.

QUEEN PRESIDES AT INSTALLATION OF NEW KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER—The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh walk to ceremonies installing three new Knights of the Carter at St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle. The new knights were: Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden; former Prime Minister Clement Attlee, and the Earl of Iveagh, a member of an Irish brewing family.



LESSON LEARNED TOO LATE—The brand-new Mercury had just been equipped with safety belts, but the five who were riding in it that morning in Philadelphia, Pa., didn't bother to use them. Not until the car struck a utility pole, above, did they realize their mistake. One was killed, the other four seriously injured.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM OPENED—Historical items spanning 42 years and three wars have been gathered and placed in a regimental museum at Calgary by the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. New recruits will visit to learn the unit's tradition and see relics of past deeds. Here Pte. Chet Holland of Crystal Springs, Sask., examines captured German helmets and a silver bugle. On the wall is an original recruiting poster of 1914. —National Defence Photo.

PEE-PUL POD—A newly developed passenger pod will solve the problem of getting people to jet aircraft. The pod, capacity 16 people, is picked up by a straddle carrier and carried out to the plane. Then the carrier raises the pod to the doorway and the passengers simply walk from pod to plane. The system, being shown, above, in Cleveland, Ohio, traffic, has been developed by Clark Equipment Company's Industrial Truck Division.

FAMILY WITH A SPLASH—Sam Zamudio, left, and his son, Emilio, practice water skiing at Cypress Gardens, Fla. Doing a water version of a father-and-son act, the Zamudios set the mood for their community's observance of national Father and Son Week.

NEXT?—A symphony of clicking scissors and whirring clippers fills the air in a huge hall in Tokyo, Japan, as 400 barbers, including 40 women, compete in the national trim-and-shave contest. Winners are selected on the basis of speed and technique.

JUST REARIN' TO GO—The end was in sight for spectators at the recent national AAU championships in Philadelphia, Pa., as hefty, 325-pound Paul Anderson gave a performance that retained his AAU title and bettered three world marks. The 24-year-old from Toccoa, Ga., set global marks for total lift, snatch, and clean-and-Jerk.

Putting things away

Putting things away can become a burning issue in many families. If her standards of tidiness are high, a determined mother may use up energy for years and years making her children be tidy.

Being tidy isn't just a matter of establishing a habit; it's a matter of winning co-operation, a willingness from inside the child. Perhaps some parents are being disappointed because they expect too much too soon.

A child can become reasonably tidy if there are convenient places for his things. Because few homes are designed for children's needs, parents need to improvise. Low hooks by the back door for out-door clothing, low hooks in the clothes cupboard of the child's room, plenty of low shelves, boxes, orange crates in his room, a few boxes for toys scattered around the house are all handy helps in keeping tidy. Low towel bars by the wash basin will make it possible for him to hang up his towel.

Putting things away can be fun for the toddler. He learns skills by imitating his mother. When she says, "The blocks go in this box," he gleefully sends his contribution crashing in with hers.

As he grows older, so will sometimes put his toys away he's going to bed. On other occasions, he may want to leave some spectacular creation all over the floor. Even though he won't look at the thing again and you have to clear it away before you can dust, it's sensible to respect his pride in the project by allowing him to leave it intact. Your understanding in such little things as this helps to establish a pleasant relationship which is the real basis of a child's willingness to co-operate.

TALL CORPORAL: U.S. army's guided missile, "Corporal," dwarfs spectators at the recent International Air Show at Zurich, Switzerland, where this unusual high-angle shot of the lethal weapon was taken. Designed for use in the field, it can be equipped with either a conventional or atomic warhead. Corporal's effective range is said to far surpass that of conventional field artillery.

Best results from fish planting in non-resident waters

Fish planting is much more successful in waters where resident fish have been removed than in those where resident fish are left, says Dr. R. B. Miller of the University of Alberta's zoology department.

In describing for a fish and game meeting at Medicine Hat experiments in which fish were planted in different waters, Dr. Miller said 200 fish were planted in a stream which already had resident fish.

He said between 50 to 60 per-cent of the planted fish died within the first two weeks. Up to one percent only survived the winter. Of those that survived, 40 percent lost weight after the first two or three weeks, then gained rapidly.

The same type of experiment was tried where resident fish had been removed. This time 10 per-cent died during the summer but the rest doubled weight in 60 days.

In the first case, Dr. Miller said, planted fish died from exhaustion because resident fish drove them out and put them so place to rest.

He compared this with the "pecking order of chickens." If there are 20 chickens together, one will be able to peck the other 19. A second one will peck the other 18 and so on.

"This is the sort of thing that faced the planted fish," Dr. Miller said. Resident fish had been there first, so they were well up in the social hierarchy.

The Sports Clinic

(An official Department of the Canadian Amateur Sport and Physical Fitness Development Service)

By Lloyd Percival

Another trick to build forearm strength

In any sport in which the hands and forearm muscles are used, it's a distinct advantage to be strong in this area. The result will be a harder hits in baseball, firmer strokes in tennis, lower scores in golf. It will also help your stamina and endurance during a long game. Weak forearms hinder your ability and cause you to tire sooner.

One way to build your forearms is to keep a small rubber ball with you at all times. Squeeze this ball as hard and as often as you can during the day. Remember, do it with both arms, not just the one you use mainly.

Many champion athletes, in all sports, have used this simple trick effectively. Try it and see how well it works for you.

A trick to beat hot weather

During hot weather everybody feels a definite need for recovery aids to help offset the effects of heat. This is particularly important for the athlete, who has to play a hard game or go through his workout no matter what the weather, but every member of the family welcomes a recovery agent that gives a soothing relief from the humidity.

We've found that just about the best of them is tea, either warm or cool. A particularly ideal fatigue recovery aid is "tea cubes"—ice cubes made from tea and mixed with a special sweetening syrup. Here's how it's done.

First brew a pot of tea and let it stand for four minutes. Remove the tea, pour into ice cube trays and freeze into cubes. Prepare syrup of honey, lemon and orange juice, to taste.

To serve, put two cubes in a glass, half fill it with water, and fill the remainder with syrup.

This makes an extremely refreshing drink which combines the cooling effect of tea and the jacking qualities of honey. It's extremely beneficial after a hard game or session in practising or other exercise. Athletes, however, should not take any ice cold beverage immediately after strenuous exertion, since it is possible it could have an adverse effect on the stomach. In small times, it should be slightly warm.

The Canadian Amateur Sports and Physical Fitness Development Service is a nationwide project operated by the Canadian Legion to improve standards of sports and physical fitness. This department will be glad to participate in this service by presenting "The Sports Clinic" to its readers in this section of this community. Further information about how the CASPFDS can help you may be obtained by writing to Sports College, Box 99, Toronto 1, Ont.

WEEKLY BIBLE COMMENT

FAITH, GOOD WORKS MUST GO HAND IN HAND

In the Epistle of James, there is a challenge for fine, honest, practical Christian living. There ought to really be a great deal more of it in the church and in all relationship of Christians with the world. We have had an right, even in our youth, to separate faith and works. Faith is primary and basic, but faith and works go together and must relate faith to character and conduct we do not come to understand what Christian faith is.

James, like Paul, emphasizes the fact that God is the source of all goodness. From Him comes every good and perfect gift, and with Him there is no variableness or shadow of turning. His love and His grace are abiding, and every man who in faith accepts the obligations of the Christian life will find the power of God with him to help him.

We cannot too strongly stress this concise definition of religion, found in the Epistle of James: "Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world."

It is this sort of religion which distinguished the early disciples. Paul believed in it just as much as James, but the world is still run largely on the basis of self-interest and not always "enlightened" self-interest.

True Christianity represents something deeper and brighter. It has produced humanitarian organizations and movements which lift mankind to motives of mutual aid. This, not self-interest, is the hope of the world's future.

Clothing weight air conditioning stumbling block

Differences in weight of the clothing worn by the two sexes has created a stumbling block for air-conditioning engineers.

At the first all-industry Technical Conference held in Chicago recently, engineers took to stride such subjects as applications of nuclear energy and developments in residential housing.

But a report from Professor M. K. Fahnestock of the Physical Environment Unit, University of Illinois, upset them for a while in causing the undermining of controlled temperatures to human comfort. Fahnestock pointed out that, not counting belts and shoes, women wear an average of 1.25 pounds of clothing, while men ordinarily wear 3.56 pounds.

Since the indies therefore like a higher temperature than men prefer, the obvious suggestion is that the two sexes occupy separate areas — but the engineers know that this won't do.

On The Side: - By - E. V. Durling

Excessive weight is a life shortener. The larger the waistline the shorter the lifeline. That's what the physicians and insurance men are constantly claiming. However, is isn't necessarily so. There are some notable exceptions. I know of a man who weighs 200. She feels fine. She has three sisters one is 77 and weighs 90; another, 75, weighs 235, and another, 82 weighs 300. They, also, all feel fine. They had a sister who weighed 110. She died years ago. Incidentally, she was the only one of the four sisters accepted for life insurance.

What's in a name?

How does your wife rate as a culinary expert? How versatile is she in blending desserts? Does she know how to make "utterly deadly pecan pie?" Certainly, there is a dessert so named. The recipe can be found in the cookbook titled "Cross Creek Cookery," by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings.

Sentimental value

"What will it do for me?" That is what a woman wants to know when considering the purchase of a dress or hat. The principal desire seems to be that the article of attire will increase the wearer's male attraction. As you know, Margaret Truman's wedding gown was designed by the Italian dressmaker, Mitoi Fontana. Do you know why? Well, Margaret was wearing a Fontana dress when she first met the man who became her husband. Mr. Truman decided to design the wedding gown for Margaret. "That dress you were wearing first attracted me to you." So that was a dress that really did something for a wearer. It got her a husband.

Early start

When Bob Feller was seven his father started him practicing pitching. When Bobby Jones was seven, his father gave him a set of golf clubs for Christmas. If you want your son to be a champion at baseball, football or golf, you should get him interested in the chosen sport early in life.

For the records

"Get it right," writes a reader. "Spaghetti is not so often claimed the national dish of Italy. Natives of northern Italy don't care for spaghetti. Never eat it. Only the southern Italians eat it. Only that dish. Another thing, it is wrong to say all Italian women are short. Most women in northern Italy are on the tall side. If in the theatre lady ushers are from southern Italy, especially Naples, who are short and dumpy.

Every franc counts

The Scots consider it clever to conserve their currency. However, when it comes to thinking it is smart to be thrifty, they are not in it with the French. For example, there are three classes on French railways. First-class ticket is equivalent of four cents a mile, second class, three cents a mile, and third class, two cents a mile. Ninety percent of the French people travel third class.

Royal right

The Duke of Edinburgh always walks on the left of his wife, Her Majesty the Queen. The position on the right indicates authority. Still, when the Duke and Elizabeth were married, she agreed to "love, cherish and obey" him. But she was only a princess then. I suppose when she became Queen, the "obey" was automatically cancelled.

Strange street names

What is the most curiously named street in the world? How about that Paris thoroughfare, on the left bank of the Seine, which is named the Rue du Chat Qui Peche? That translated, means "the street of the cat who fishes." Seems that in the vicinity there actually was a cat in that location who fished for his food in the Seine.

2201

KILLED IN RACE—Bob Swelkert, 30, of Indianapolis, winner of the 500-mile classic last year was killed recently when the car in which he was driving during a sprint race in Salem, Ind., leaped over a guard rail. Two spectators watch the car spinning in the air following the mishap.

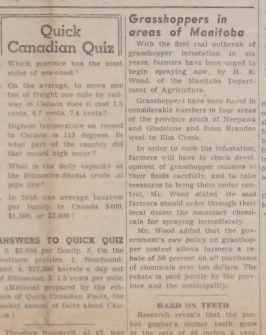
Quick Canadian Quiz

1. Which province has the most miles of sea-coast?
2. On the average, to move one ton of freight one mile by railway in Canada does it cost 1.5 cents, 4.7 cents, 7.4 cents?
3. Highest temperature on record in Canada is 113 degrees. In what part of the country did that record high occur?
4. What is the daily capacity of the Edmonton-Sarnia crude oil pipe line?
5. In 1946 was average taxation per family in Canada $400, $1,300, or $2,000?

ANSWERS TO QUICK QUIZ

5. $2,000 per family. 2. On the southern prairies. 1. Newfoundland. 4. 337,000 barrels a day out of Edmonton. 3. 1.5 cents per mile. (Material prepared by the editors of Quick Canadian Facts, the pocket annual of facts about Canada.)

Theodore Roosevelt, at 42, was the youngest president of the United States.



Grasshoppers in areas of Manitoba

With the first real outbreak of grasshopper infestation in six years, farmers have been urged to begin spraying now by H. E. Wood, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Grasshoppers have been found in considerable numbers in four areas of the province south of Neepawa and Gladstone and from Brandon west to Elm Creek.

In order to curb the infestation, farmers will have to check development of grasshopper colonies in their fields carefully, and to take measures to bring them under control, Mr. Wood stated. He said farmers should order through their local dealer the necessary chemicals for spraying immediately.

Mr. Wood added that the government's new policy on grasshopper control allows farmers a rebate of 50 percent on all purchases of chemicals over ten dollars. The rebate is paid jointly by the province and the municipality.

HARD ON TEETH

Research reveals that the pocket gopher's incisor teeth grow at the rate of 46 inches a year. Incessant gnawing keeps them worn down for practical use.

Funny and Otherwise

◆ ◆ ◆

"Is it true that it's bad luck for a black cat to follow you."

"Depends whether you're a man or a mouse."

* * * *

Human nature is that which makes you swear at the driver when you are a pedestrian and sat the pedestrian when you are a driver.

* * * *

Sally: "Have you ever thought seriously about marriage?"

Mike: "Oh, yes, that's why I didn't."

* * * *

Two survivors of a shipwreck, a seaman and a stockbroker, chambered on to a raft.

"If a ship doesn't sight us soon," said the seaman, "we'll starve."

"Don't talk nonsense," snapped the stockbroker. "I've got plenty of money."

* * * *

Collecting fares, the bus conductor stopped beside a small boy, who felt in all his pockets and looked under the seat while the conductor was waiting.

"What's the trouble, sonny?" he asked.

"I had a fifty cent piece and I've lost it."

The little fellow looked so upset that the conductor's heart was touched and he gave him a ticket free. The boy looked up and, on the point of leaving, whispered: "And what about my change?"

* * * *

Making his first trip to the big city a backwoods stalwart was conducted to the vestible of a big skyscraper. One door seemed to fascinate him. An old, weatherbeaten lady stepped in, a red light flashed, and off she went. Seconds later the elevator descended, the door opened and out stepped a beautiful girl.

"Gee whillickers!" marveled the backwoodsman, "I should have brought my wife with me!"

Complete laying ration prolongs egg quality

Poultry specialist for the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, J. R. Cameron has drawn attention to a very significant drop in the quality of eggs marketed through registered egg grading stations.

Mr. Cameron cites the rapid increase in price for Grade A Large eggs as indicating a shortage of top quality eggs.

To poultry farmers Mr. Cameron emphasizes that it is possible to produce Grade A eggs all year round.

He gave as one of the most important rules, a good, complete laying ration, since eggs from well-fed birds hold their quality much longer. It is important that the birds are confined to the henhouse during the complete laying period.

Within the hen-house, plenty of clean, fresh water should be available, he said, and good cross-ventilation.

Mr. Cameron said that quality is determined by management of birds and eggs, and points out that only consistent, quality can bring an end to fluctuating egg prices.

After the eggs have been laid, he said, they should be collected every night and placed in egg crates stored in a cool, relatively humid spot. Eggs should be packed with large ends up, and should be marketed twice a week.

Canteen pillow for nip or nap

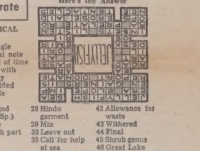
When a nip or a nap was needed the ancients had a pillow that enabled them to enjoy an eye-opener with their shut-eye. It was a jug-shaped porcelain affair, popularized in the 14th century Orient, and was filled with water or other liquids.

Besides providing a handy thirst-quencher during the night, it kept the sleeper's head cool in hot weather, report sleep researchers. Since then, many a desert nomad, explorer and soldier has used this water canteen for a pillow.

:: Weekly Crossword Puzzle ::

Marine Coelenterate

Here's the Answer

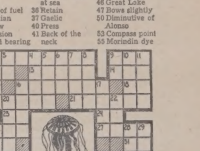


HORIZONTAL

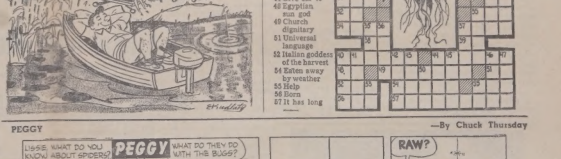
1 Dogfish
5 marine creature
9 It is found in the — —
12 Age
13 Run away to wed
14 Little demon
15 Half-em
16 Fancy dives
18 Exists
19 Account
21 Give
23 Babylonian deity
24 Measure of area
25 Stigma
27 Go by
29 Still
31 Near
32 Symbol for illinium
33 Boundary (comb. form)
34 Writing table
37 Prince
38 Whirlwind
39 Oriental measure
40 Insects
44 Give ear to
46 Egyptian sun god
49 Church dignitary
51 Universal language
52 Italian goddess of the harvest
54 Eaten away by weather
55 Hide
56 Born
57 It has long

VERTICAL

1 Taunt
2 Sea eagle
3 Musical note
4 Period of time
5 Move with celerity
6 Electrified particle
7 Ran
8 Decayed
9 Yes (Sp.)
10 Suicide
11 Church part
17 Food
17 Filip
20 Type of fuel
22 Brazilian macaw
26 Instruction
28 Shield bearing
28 Hindu garment
30 Mix
33 Leave out
35 Call for help at sea
36 Retain
37 Gaelic
40 Press
41 Back of the neck
42 Allowance for waste
43 Withered
44 Final
45 Shark genus
46 Great Lake
47 Born slightly
50 Diminutive of Alonso
52 Compass point
55 Moriadin dye



PEGGY —By Chuck Thursday



RIVETS By George Sixta

Pretty insurance against summer heat

Coolest way of beating summer heat is to wear a crisp sleeveless linen blouse, teamed with the flower-blooming skirt, left. Another "go anywhere" style is the cool contemporary print frock, right. Its soft, controlled fullness typifies the new look for summer.

Canadian statistics report

(A Weekly Review)

Payments Balance: Canada had a record deficit of $345,000,000 from transactions in goods and services with other countries in the first quarter this year. Last year it amounted to $174,000,000 in the first quarter; $255,000,000 in the fourth. The commodity trade balance was at a peak $190,000,000 — its adjusted for balance of payments use. The deficit from other current transactions was slightly less than last year at $155,000,000. Long and short term capital inflows were sufficient to finance most of the deficit and mitigate any tendency to a d. significant change in the exchange rate or gold and foreign exchange holdings.

Commodity Trade: Final figures on first-quarter imports show increases in purchases from all main areas, but with three-fourths of the total increase in goods from the United States. Increases were most pronounced in commodities related to investment, but extended also to industrial materials and finished consumers' goods.

Provincial Finance: Direct and indirect debt of Canada's provincial governments and the Yukon Territory was close to $4,000,000 000 at the end of March, 1955, after a rise in the year of $322,885,000 that brought the total to an average of $254.32 per person from $240.13 a year earlier.

Agriculture: Estimated farm cash income in the first quarter this year was about 11 percent higher than last year at $517,900,000 due mainly to larger wheat participation payments . . . Overseas wheat export clearances continued sharply larger than last year in the week ended June 6.

Labor: Employment continued to expand in May, the estimated number of persons with jobs climbing 173,000 from April to 5,499,999, which is 172,000 above last year. The estimated number without jobs and seeking work was 162,000 compared to 213,000 a year earlier.

Transportation: Railway car loadings rose nearly 8 percent over last year in the first June week . . . Canadian Airlines carried about 17 percent more passengers in 1955 than 1954 and almost double the amount of revenue freight.

Industrial Production: As measured by the Bureau's composite index, industrial production was over 7 percent greater in April this year than last and for the first four months was up more than 8 percent. Mineral production continued to lead the advance with a rise of 16 percent in April and nearly 20 percent in the four months.

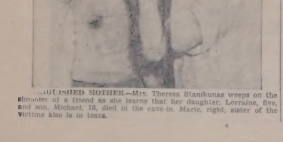
Fire drill at home

Large institutions, schools and industrial concerns have well planned fire drill to ensure the orderly evacuation of people or children in case of fire. Fire drills can save lives even in the small home in case of emergency. Let every member of the family knows just how to escape and how to summon aid. Rehearsals will familiarize everyone with his own part in case of fire. The telephone number of both fire and police departments should be memorized.

The flag of the papal state is white and yellow, charged with crossed keys and triple tiara.

'FIERY' MIXUP

Niles Township, Michigan, firemen rushed to a tavern when a fire alarm was sounded but found a fight and not a fire was in progress. The owner's wife told firemen she thought the bartender said "fire" when actually he said there was a "fight". Firemen quickly closed the hot tempers.



BEREAVED MOTHER—Mrs. Theresa Stankunas weeps on the shoulder of a friend as she learns that her daughter, Lorraine, five, and son, Michael, 10, died in the cave-in Marie, right, sister of the victims also is in tears.

Doctors approve federal-provincial hospital plan

OTTAWA—The Honorable Paul Martin, Minister of National Health and Welfare, expressed great satisfaction that the Canadian Medical Association has endorsed the proposed federal-provincial Hospital Insurance Plan.

"I am very pleased indeed," Mr. Martin said, "that the physicians of this country through their professional association have indicated their approval of the federal proposal now being considered by the provinces. From the very outset we have enjoyed the full co-operation of the Canadian Medical Association and I am happy to learn that it is encouraging its provincial divisions to assist local governments in setting up the program."

"A recent public opinion poll," the Health Minister pointed out, "established clearly that the people of Canada favor the early introduction of a hospital insurance plan. It is gratifying that this further evidence of support should come from such an important group as the Canadian Medical Association."

Mr. Martin recalled that since the federal proposal was laid before the provincial governments in January of this year, three provinces have indicated their readiness to participate—British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The implementation of the federal plan depends on its acceptance by at least six provinces representing a majority of the Canadian population. The minister expressed confidence that the provinces which had not yet indicated their support would give the proposal the most careful consideration.

The weak and timid often strongest in times of crisis

In times of crisis it is often the weak, timid little man who rises to the occasion and surprises everyone by revealing unsuspected courage and a cool head, while the tough he-man is just as likely to give way to panic.

It is rather the same with animals. The elephant, you might imagine, would take some starting. Yet, of all animals, it is one of the most easily scared, and a terrified elephant on the rampage is no joke.

Eight elephants scared to the point of panic in city streets crowded with spectators assembled to watch a procession—such were the ingredients of a Munich elephant panic.

On a hot July day in 1888 the citizens of Munich were out in thousands to watch a giant holiday parade. Among the attractions was a contingent from the famous Hagenbeck Circus, including eight elephants with their attendants.

The public were largely to blame for the panic. From the start of the procession they had been getting a great deal of fun out of bombarding the elephants with bread and fruit.

As a result the elephants became restive and nervous, though still well within control.

Hissing monster

What triggered off the rampage was a steam traction engine disguised as a huge dragon, which was temporarily halted on the route. Just as they came alongside, the dragon moved off again. Great spurts of steam hissed from the monster towards the elephants. This was more than they could stand. They bolted in panic.

Carl Hagenbeck, the circus chief, managed to dodge to the head of the fleeing group and halt them. No real harm had yet been done, and probably he would have succeeded in calming the frightened beasts, but panic had now spread to the spectators.

Almost crazy with fear, many of them closed in on the elephants and began shouting and beating them with sticks, umbrellas, and anything that was to hand.

Panic-stricken again, the poor brutes crashed through the crowds, knocking people over as they careened down a side street. In the mad rush to escape the stampede, many people were trampled on and injured. Even the police and military broke their ranks in the confusion.

The elephants came to a momentary halt before the Court Theatre, then stormed into the entrance, crushing many who had taken refuge there. Soon they were out again, but the slight halt had given Hagenbeck time to catch up with them. For the next hour or so he managed to halt the beasts, but again the screaming, terrified populace attacked them and set them off once more.

In terms of casualties, however, the worst was now over, as the elephants were getting towards a quieter part of the city where they could be hatted and calmed down without distraction from the crowds.

MOSCOW CAPITAL

Moscow has been the capital of Russia since 1918, following the revolution of 1917. Before that, Petrograd (now Leningrad) was the capital.

Medical corps to handle atomic casualties

Proper handling and treatment of casualties sustained in an atomic war will be the training objective of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps at Camp Gagetown this summer during the concentration of more than 10,500 men of the 1st Canadian Infantry Division.

In conditions approximating actual atomic action, the RCAMC will handle theoretical "casualties" suffering from radiation, burns and blast injuries during Exercise "Morning Star".

But in addition to treating these exercise "casualties", the RCAMC will also have practical responsibility for the health and physical welfare of this biggest peacetime concentration.

The 1st Canadian Field Ambulance, from Camp Borden, Ont., commanded by Lt.-Col. Roy A. Simille, of Toronto, will act in its normal operational role within the division. It will handle all casualties—real and simulated—including atomic "victims". The unit will move the casualties back from brigade areas to advanced dressing stations or to the field hospital.

The field hospital is now being operated — under canvas — near Winford, N.B., by the 2nd Canadian Field Ambulance under the command of Lt.-Col. James H. Watson, of Truro, N.S. At the hospital, minor sick and injured will be hospitalized while more serious cases will be moved to the Lancaster Military Hospital, Lancaster, N.B.

A speleologist is a scientist who engages in the study of caverns

A (YAWN) HOMER — Cubs outfielder Walt Moryn wields the interestedly away from the wall as a home run hit by Pittsburgh's Dale Long sails into the right field bleachers at Chicago. The fans are more concerned about it than the player.

Reef may hold key to security in southwest Pacific

By ARTHUR SCHOLES
(Correspondent for CPC)

SYDNEY, Australia.—Defence experts have been studying maps of the Great Barrier reef, the eighth wonder of the world, because they believe it may hold the key to security in the Southwest Pacific.

The Great Barrier reef is near the coast of Queensland. It is the greatest coral reef in the world, a huge natural "wall" under the sea, 1,200 miles long. It stretches from New Guinea to Rockhampton, Central Queensland.

In World War II hundreds of Allied troop and supply vessels moved safely inside the reef from Australia to Port Moresby, the big Allied base in Papua.

Inside the reef the ships were safe from submarine attack. Allied planes and warships patrolled inside the reef. No Japanese or German submarines ever ventured within the intricate maze of reefs and islands.

Now as Australian troops and planes are being moved once more into strategic islands in Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific to meet the threat of a Communist move southward, the defence experts hold as vital the safe sea passage from Australia to the north.

The Great Barrier reef is a broken chain of coral-formed islands and atolls in submerged coral that veers away from the Queensland coast as it runs southsoutheast, and has larger gaps in it toward its southern extremity than toward its northern end.

Outside the Barrier reef the water is very deep and rough. But between the reef and the Queensland coast the water is shallow and smooth.

Th first European ship to sail along the Barrier reef was Captain Cook's ship the Endeavor in 1770. The coral is as sharp as a can-opener and can cut through the steel sides of modern ships.

When the Endeavor struck the reef, a piece of coral broke off and stuck in the hole, saving the ship. Cook was able to reach the shore, repair the vessel and return to England with news of the discovery of the east coast of Australia.

The whole of the top of the Barrier reef is living coral. The lower part or foundation of the reef wall is dead coral. The skeletons of millions of tiny coral animals made up "coral" rock.

This animal, the coral polyp, has a soft body like a jellyfish or a sea anemone, but the coral polyp also has a hard skeleton.

The coral polyp remains in one place. It does not swim. It holds on to the hard dead coral of the reef. When coral polyps die, other polyps hold on to the top of their rock-like skeletons, and so they build up the reef wall to the surface level of the sea.

Coral lives near the surface of the sea and it cannot live long if salt water does not cover it.

The Barrier reef is not an unbroken "wall" opposite the coastal towns because, when the rivers are in flood, fresh water from them kills the coral.

By examining the reef gaps, checking navigation buoys and lights, defence experts have been able to bring the survey of the strategic reef up-to-date.

Meanwhile many tourists are discovering the wonders of the Barrier reef each year. Tourists from Sydney and Melbourne go north in winter to stay on many of the Barrier reef islands.

At low tide they can explore the reef, as the sea does not then cover the top. In water pools among the rocks tourists can watch bright tropical fish and look at the different kinds of coral.

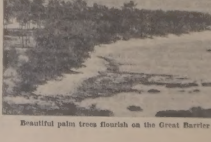
Some coral colors are very beautiful. Tourists can go out in special glass-bottomed boats to look at the coral. The sea is crystal-clear, and the tourists can look at it like reef through the glass.

In the cruise season the whole length of the reef is a menace to mariners. Hurricanes occur as far south as Cairns, where the reef lies closest to the shore.

Cattle from Cape York and the Gulf of Carpentaria are shipped inside the main line of the reef to Cairns for slaughtering to obviate costly inland journeys.

If townsville becomes the capital of the proposed new state of Northern Queensland, sea traffic to direct through the reef to the Panama canal will grow.

The islands between the coast and the main line of the Great Barrier reef are narrow with white sandy beaches, and are among the most beautiful in the world. 2301



Beautiful palm trees flourish on the Great Barrier reef

Dweller in dark silences

(By BESSIE M. BARKER, CNIB)

"A dweller in the dark silences," is a title applied to a person who has lost both hearing and sight, but through his more than 39 years in that category Charlie Sloss, a guest in the Nash Home for the Blind in Regina, operated by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind at 2550 Broad Street, has carried the sight and hearing of an indomitable soul.

Charlie was born in Ontario, but his family returned to England in his infancy. Following service in the Boer War, his father took a position with the Cape Colony Railroad, and Charlie's early boyhood was in South Africa. When he was in his early teens the family came to settle at Lenak, in northern Saskatchewan.

In his early twenties, from some undetermined nerve deterioration, hearing and sight began to fail, and by the time he was 30 every vestige of hearing had disappeared, and only light perception in one eye remained.

It was Miss Margaret W. Liggett, pioneer Home Teacher for the CNIB, in Saskatchewan, who guided Charlie back to much he had lost. It was far from easy, for though Charlie retained the power of speech, communication with him could be carried on only by printing the letters on the palm of his hand, so he could feel the outlines. But both teacher and pupil persevered, and through the use of the embossed type, Charlie again came into possession of the ability to read, the loss of which had been one of his greatest deprivations.

Time brought changes. Mrs. Ross had passed away early in Charlie's blindness, and Mr. Ross became an invalid, while his sister had the responsibility of her own home and family. Charlie lived alone in the tiny home he loved, but there came a day when at the result of smoke he was badly burned out. The house, with much of its contents, was destroyed, and at that time Charlie came to Regina to live.

To staff and guests both, the Home for the Blind would not be quite the same was Charlie no longer there. His high-pitched voice in answer to "Roger-speaks" and his hearty laugh bring answering smiles wherever they are heard. "The Cheerful Church", and "The Beardless Santa Claus" are but two of the pet names bestowed upon him. A slight impediment in his vision permits him to perceive objects and colors, and Charlie is always ready to act as guide for any of his totally blind companions. Somedrift or the willows have no chance for survival when Charlie emerges with the shovel.

Through the Home Teaching service of the Institute he has also mastered basketry, typing and leather-craft, and he is always ready to undertake small chores around the building. He participates in the annual curbing tournament for the blind, employing Braille cards, and is an enthusiastic bowler.

His idle hours, what few there are, are passed with a book outspread on his knees, his stumpy fingers traversing the lines of Moon symbols, the system which Charlie reads more easily than the finer dots of Braille, though he is acquainted with that system also.

Those who work to serve the blind are proud of Charlie. He is neither a saint nor a genius, but a man with courage and good cheer and that indefinable something which makes him an inspiration and a challenge to all with whom he comes in contact . . . , that is Charlie Sloss, a dweller in the dark silences.

Changes in range production from year to year

OTTAWA.—Native grass ranges continue to be a major source of pasture for large numbers of cattle in Western Canada. These ranges vary in the average number of acres required to support a cow. Depending on location, soil type, and topography from 10 to 35 acres of range are required to support one cow for a six-month grazing period.

The yield of native grass ranges also varies from year to year, depending largely on the rainfall particularly during April, May, and June. Records of yearly grass production gathered by the pasture section, Experimental Farm, Swift Current, underline this fact.

During the last 12 years yields of native grass from one area average 225 pounds per acre. In 1935 this area produced 288 pounds of grass per acre. Other good years were: 1941, 235 pounds per acre; 1953, 386 pounds per acre; and 1954, 323 pounds per acre. However, in 1937 this area produced 142 pounds per acre, and in 1949 only 71 pounds per acre. Further, in the years from 1945 to 1949 not once did this particular range grow enough grass to feed one cow for the summer season of 120 days.

The changes in production of native grass ranges from year to year are such that they can produce over five times as much grass in one year as in another. Therefore, if there is a sound long-term operation, this variability must be recognized.

The number of cattle allowed to graze on native pasture should be controlled according to prevailing conditions. Carrying a heavy load should be based on the average grass production, and even then a sufficient reserve of grass must be left for a poor grass year. Grazing beyond the average capacity of a range in good grass years can only mean disaster in poor grass years.

A FUNNY

He had just got a job as collector for the Gas Board.

"Take this master key and go round and empty all the meters of pennies and shillings," instructed the manager.

The man was gone for three weeks. Then he walked into the office and asked, "Can I have another key? I've lost the other one."

"Certainly!" replied the manager. "But where have you been all this time? The cashier has stopped fake every Friday night expecting you to come for your wages!"

"Gosh!" exclaimed the man, beaming. "Do I get wages as well?"

MOST NORTHERLY LAKE

Great Bear lake in the northwestern part of Canada, is the most northerly of that chain of fresh water lakes—Huron, Superior, Winnipeg, Great Slave and Great Bear—which mark extended areas of depression in the middle of North America.

Grotesque figures in Colombia valley mute evidence of long-vanished race

BOGOTA, Colombia.— Near the gorge-enclosed headwaters of the Magdalena River is the Valley of Stone Demons.

Here stand about 100 grotesque stone-cut figures six to 12 feet tall made of blocks of volcanic rock. They are statues of gods of a vanquished people of unknown antiquity and associations.

The Valley of San Augustin 30 miles southeast of the colonial city of Popayan is an isolated island in the prehistory of the world.

The carvers of these basalt figures long preceded the "Man of Gold", members of the Chibcha Empire which fell before Jimenez de Quesada, the Spanish Conquista-dore who invaded this country in 1536.

There is ground for reasonable speculation that the sculptors of the San Augustin culture may have been associated with the race which preceded the Incas in Peru. Nothing of this sort is known in the world except on isolated Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean. Similar giant statues on Easter Island are believed to have been made by migrants.

Outstanding mystery

The crude San Augustin statues have a set form and represent the outstanding mystery of the prehistory of the new world.

The statues presumably represent gods and are varied. They range from a flute player to one holding a child to be eaten, an indication of human sacrifice among these sculptors.

About 250 of the statues are scattered through the fields. Museums but an evil fate befell most of them.

In 1848 Th. Presuan, German archeologist, took many back to Berlin with him after exploration here and there over the land. They were destroyed in the bombing of that city in World War II.

A British Museum expedition took several which were lost in a shipwreck.

A serious effort to preserve the stone demons began a few years ago with the organization of the Department of Archaeology of the Colombian Ministry of Education. Those which could be located in Colombia and had been moved were returned to San Augustin. It is hoped the site can be reconstructed in essentially the same form as the carvers left it.

Dr. Gilberto Parra, ligustific specialist of the Columbian Archaeological Department, has found a group of about 50 Indians speaking a language having no similarity to other tongues of the neighborhood. He believes this may be a survival of the language of the men of San Augustin.

Few other signs

With the exception of the stone demons the carvers left little as signs of a culture. However, evidence has been uncovered to show they were well into the polished stone age of human culture, and probably were a warlike people.

The scarcity of artifacts, Dr. Parra holds, indicates that the German archeologist's "lost valley at the end of the world" never was an inhabited site but a religious centre for a large area.

Dr. Parra explains the Valley of Stone Demons is the City of the Dead.

It lies in the area of Tierradentro— "The Land Inside"—a place of large rooma dug and chiseled from mountainsides, some of which were tombs.

Colombian archaeologists are convinced the carvers left little as signs of a culture. However, evidence has been uncovered to show they were well into the polished stone age of human culture, and probably were a warlike people.

The scarcity of artifacts, Dr. Parra holds, indicates that the German archeologist's "lost valley at the end of the world" never was an inhabited site but a religious centre for a large area.

Dr. Parra explains the Valley of Stone Demons is the City of the Dead.

It lies in the area of Tierradentro— "The Land Inside"—a place of large rooms

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Craigmyle .... 11.30 a.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:
Hand Hills .... 2.00 p.m.
Michichi .... 2.15 p.m.

Delia Inter-Denominational Church.

Rev. D. C. Heide, Minister

Sunday School .... 10.30 a.m.
Church Service .... 11.00 a.m.
Christian Fellowship Service every Friday night, at 8 p.m.
We invite you to come.

Local Grain Prices

Tuesday, July 31, 1956

Oats—	
1 c.w.	53⅝
2 c.w.	53⅝
Ex. 2 c.w.	49⅝
3 c.w.	46⅝
Ex. 3 feed	46⅝
1 feed	41⅝
Barley—	
No. 1 c.w. & tw	.81
No. 2 c.w. & tw	.81
No. 3 c.w. & tw	.79
No. 4 c.w. & tw	.76
No. 1 c.w. 2 tw	.74
No. 2 c.w. 2 tw	.74
No. 3 c.w. 2 tw	.71
1 feed	.70
Rye—	
1 c.w.	.80
2 c.w.	.79
3 c.w.	.69
Sample	.66
Flax—	
1 c.w.	2.28
2 c.w.	2.23
3 c.w.	2.19

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.31⅛
No. 2 Northern	1.18⅛
No. 3 Northern	1.10⅛
Nos. 4 Northern	1.07⅛
No. 5 Wheat	.93⅛
No. 6 Wheat	.87⅛
Feed Wheat	.81⅛

Precipitation in Alberta between April 1 and July 3 averaged 6.61 inches against normal for this period of 6.15 inches. Cardston, with a recorded total of 10.62 inches, leads all points in the province as far as precipitation is concerned.

For Sale or Rent

The Dagiano residence (next to Times Office), containing four rooms and basement, on water line. Anyone interested call and see Mrs. Dagiano. 30tf

FOR SALE

GENERAL STORE WITH LIVING QUARTERS—Going concern. Must sell immediately, due to ill health. Very good business; $2,000 fixtures. Stock at invoice price. Building for sale or rent. Yearly turnover $38,000 approximately. Contact Mrs. M. Shyiak, Michichi. Phone 91313.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon, Editor and Proprietor

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Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in th following issue.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1956

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Communique issued at end of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London serves only to confirm growing belief that Commonwealth, far from being a political force in world affairs, has become little more than a polyglot assembly of sovereign states which, for sentimental rather than practical reasons, find it convenient on occasion to consult together. Despite achievements of the latest Commonwealth conference appears to be agreement reached between United Kingdom and Ceylon, providing Ceylonese guarantee that British will be allowed to continue use of island's air and naval facilities, provided British-built bases are turned over to Ceylonese control. No matter how agreement may be regarded, it marks yet a further step in the progressive deterioration and decline of British influence and prestige in Asia.

Prime Minister St. Laurent has described Commonwealth conference as "very useful." Unfortunately, neither Mr. St. Laurent's remarks, nor official conference communique reveal precisely how the phrase applies.

Truth is, as pointed out previously in these columns, Anglo-American alliance, and ties that associate Canada, Australia and New Zealand with that alliance, are of far greater practical importance today than the Commonwealth.

—The Letter Review

CANADIAN SAVINGS

Increase in savings Interest rate, from 2 per cent to 2½ per cent, announced recently by chartered banks, is reflection of growing public awareness that saving long regarded by liberal-leftists as a sin, is in fact a necessary virtue. Voluntary action on part of chartered banks in raising savings interest rate is compelling evidence of public responsibility, and their awareness of growing importance of providing an incentive to save as means of offsetting inflationary threats.

Volume of Canadian savings in recent years has been high. Yet few countries have been faced with such heavy demand upon savings as source of capital for industrial and resource development. To extent to which higher savings interest rate results in increasing domestic supply of capital, and lessens Canada's reliance upon capital imports and borrowing abroad, effect of savings interest rate boost cannot be other than beneficial.

Local and District

Miss Elise Marshall returned home Friday after spending two weeks' holiday in Olds.

• • •

Mrs. Marc Williams and daughter Dorothy, left Sunday to spend some time in Calgary.

• • •

Wayne Battle returned home Saturday after spending a week in Edmonton visiting relatives.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Nagy were week end visitors with the former's parents, in Delia.

• • •

Lynn Lewis, of Edmonton, was a week end visitor in Delia.

• • •

Mrs. L. E. Larder last week went to Calgary by bus to meet her sister coming from Vancouver, B.C.

• • •

Mrs. S. A. Elliott arrived home Friday after spending some time in Calgary with her daughter, who is a nurse at the General Hospital.

• • •

Miss Louise Rieger, R.N., of Hamilton, Ontario, and Mrs. A. Douglas of Drumheller, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall Saturday last.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Stubbs had as visitors over the week end the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs of Edmonton; also his sister, brother-in-law, and daughter from Edmonton.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. H. Trottier had as visitors last Sunday the latter's sister, brother-in-law, and family, of Hanna.

• • •

Miss Mariene DeMan, nurse-in-training at the General Hospital in Calgary, spent the week end at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. DeMan.

• • •

Miss Darlene Williams, of Calgary, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Williams.

• • •

Mrs. Remfert and sons, Ray and Eddy, returned home Friday after spending some time visiting friends in Medicine Hat.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Killian had as visitor over the week end, the former's sister, Mrs. Poffenroth, from Princeton, B.C.

• • •

Mrs. Rodney DeMan and children, of Edmonton; and Mr. and Mrs. E. Cruickshank, of Delia visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. DeMan, on Sunday.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Stiles and baby son, of Bassano, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Coffin, on Sunday last.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, and Miss Freddie Gibson, are teaching at the Anglican Daily vacation Bible School, being held in Byemoor this week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Eberly and Duane, of Dyen, were week end guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Greer.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Morrison and family, are holidaying in Saskatoon.

• • •

Donald Killian returned home on Sunday, after spending a month's holiday with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs Chernos, of Acme.

• • •

The weather became inclement over the week end, with lowering temperatures. Starting at mid-night Monday, a severe thunder storm passed over the district, accompanied by heavy rain, causing the electric power to go off. At present writing skies are clear, with bright sunshine, and a return to more settled weather. No hail, so far, has been reported.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 13

Compiled from the records of Gorsemaniel and Searle Rain Gauges. Records up to and including July 24th, 1956.

The total overall moisture condition of the three Prairie Provinces now stands at 98 per cent of normal, compared with 99 per cent last week and 132 per cent at this time a year ago. Respective figures for the three provinces are as follows: Alberta, 99 per cent of normal; Saskatchewan, 96 per cent of normal; and Manitoba, 108 per cent of normal.

The growing season rains from April 1st to July 24th now stand at 95 per cent of normal in the case of Alberta; 88 per cent of normal in the case of Saskatchewan; and 109 per cent of normal in the case of Manitoba, giving a weighted average for the three Prairie Provinces of 92 per cent of normal.

There were quite wide variations again during the past week in the rainfall which occurred over the Prairie Provinces although, in balance, the overall moisture situation remained practically unchanged. Temperatures generally were somewhat above normal but with adequate moisture reserves in most areas the growing crop continues to make satisfactory progress.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, August 2, 3, 4, and 5. All times mentioned are Mountain Standard Time.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2

5:30 p.m. Road Report, Alberta Motor
4:00 " Tea Time from Canada.
4:30 " Tales of Fun and Music.
4:45 " Big Brother.
5:00 " Soak Cobbs Affairs.
Institute.
5:25 " On CBC Tonight.
5:30 " Glen Hardcase, Sports.
5:40 " Weather.
5:45 " CBC News.
5:55 " Byline.
6:00 " Rawhide.
6:30 " Evening Reporter.
6:30 " Serenade for Strings.
7:00 " UBC News, Roundup, Talk
7:30 " Inside From Ottawa.
8:30 " Death Has a Thousand Doors.
9:00 " Vancouver Concert.
9:30 " Rendezvous.
10:00 " CBC News, Weather.
10:15 " Fred Hill.
10:30 " Business and Labor Review.
11:00 " Night Music.
11:30 " Last Call for Music.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3

3:30 p.m. Road Report, Alberta Motor.
4:00 " Musical Holiday.
4:30 " Famous Songs.
4:45 " Story of the Six Nations.
5:00 " Soak Cobbs Affairs Institute.
5:25 " On CBC Tonight.
5:30 " Glen Hardcase, Sports.
5:40 " Weather.
5:45 " CBC News.
5:55 " Byline.
6:00 " Rawhide.
6:15 " Roving Reporter.
6:30 " Footloose.
7:00 " CBC News, Roundup, Talk
7:30 " Winnipeg Pop Concert.
8:30 " Priest Countertenor.
9:00 " Songs of My People.
9:30 " Countrystitch.
10:00 " CBC News, Weather.
10:15 " Musical Panorama.
10:30 " Guest Appearance.
11:00 " Night Music.
11:30 " Last Call to Music.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4

4:00 p.m. Bull Ezzie Sextet.
4:15 " Roving Reporter.
4:30 " Masters of Melody.
5:00 " Sons of the Saddle.
5:30 " This Week.
5:45 " Sports Cavalcade.
6:00 " Stratford Festival.
7:00 " CBC News.
7:05 " Canadian Varus.
7:15 " Musical Program
7:30 " Conchiching Conference.
8:30 " Motel Discussion.
9:00 " Musical Program
9:30 " Prairie Schooner.
10:00 " CBC News, Weather.
10:15 " Summer Date.
10:30 " Dream Prelude.
11:00 " Dance Time.
11:57 " CBC News.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5

8:00 p.m. CBC News
8:05 " At the Weathermen.
8:12 " Weather.
8:15 " U.N. on the Record.
8:30 " The Word of the Lord.
8:45 " The Commodores.
9:00 " Vern Sutton's Song Concert.
9:30 " Sunday Chorale.
10:00 " Tees of D'Urbervilles.
10:00 " Summer Stage.
6:30 " Tapestry in Music.
7:00 " CBC News.
7:10 " Weekend Review.
7:30 " Our Special Speaker.
7:30 " Conchiching Conference.
8:00 " Summer Stage.
8:30 " Little Symphonies.
9:00 " Summertime.
9:30 " Vesper Hour.
10:00 " CBC News, Weather.
10:15 " Fred Hill.
10:30 " Sunday Evening Musical.
11:00 " Concert Hour.

Changes, Agricultural Schools

Major changes will occur this fall in the Home Economics course being taught at Olds, Vermilion and Fairview Schools of Agriculture, announces The Honorable L. C. Halmrast, Alberta Minister of Agriculture. This is necessitated by the fact that most girls seek training which provides immediate employment. Then too, it is hoped these changes will boost enrolments.

The 2 year and two in-one Home Economics courses will be replaced by a one year course in Vocational Home Economics. The new course offers Foods, Clothing, Home Management, Typing, Bookkeeping, English and Public Speaking, Horticulture and Poultry.

Provision will be made for girls who have completed their first year course under the former system to that the second year will be taught in 1956 57.

Effect Of Silage Feeding On Milk Quality

Taint or off flavour of milk from cows fed grass silage need not be a problem if proper precautions are taken with the feeding procedure.

V. S. Logan of the Animal Husbandry Division, Canada Department of Agriculture in Ottawa, reports that silage should be fed immediately after milking to produce the best flavored milk.

Precautions should be taken to ensure that silage is not left in the barn while the cows are being milked. Milk if exposed to silage will absorb some of the taint flavor.

Results of a survey indicated that cheese made from the milk produced from cows fed grass silage was at least equal in quality to that produced when rations containing no silage were fed.

Grass silage is the ration of dairy cattle increases the carotene and vitamin A content of milk. Well cured silage has produced winter butter with a yellow color and vitamin A content approaching that of summer butter.

Contrary to some opinions experimental evidence indicates that grass silage feeding does not cause mastitis in dairy herds.

Put Up Extra Cereal Hay

Put up extra grassfeed and improve the appearance of your grain fields by mowing field margins.

Usually the outside four or five feet of grain in a field is lost because it is pushed down at swathing time.

If field margins are cut when the grain is in the dough stage, cereals make excellent feed, so conserve what is usually waste for extra grassfeed this year, urges Mr. R. L. Pharis, Supervisor of Crop Improvement Service. It will help in building up Alberta's depleted hay reserves.

Bulk Tank Standards

According to D. H McCallum, Alberta's Dairy Commissioner, Alberta is in the process of considering bulk handling of milk. No regulations exist as yet but Mr. McCallum cautions that a dairy farmer buying a bulk tank would be well advised to get a written guarantee that the tank does come up to 3-A standards. The 3-A standard was drawn up by the Internation Association of Milk and Food Sanitarians Inc.

Mr. McCallum draws attention to a report by the Ohio Department of Agriculture of "trouble spots" in measuring milk in certain farm tanks. The chief complaint was an inability to correctly calibrate the tank and measuring device. The report stated poor tank construction caused the sides to buckle which changed the depth measurements on the measuring stick.

Ohio regulations require all farm tanks meet 3-A construction. These standards will insure proper construction and thus proper milk measurements.

A written guarantee from the tank manufacturer that the tank does meet 3-A standards should be the first step when buying a farm tank.

Harvesting Grass Seed

Growers of brome and creeping red fescue must take greater care in harvesting the seed crop says Mr. R. L. Pharis, Supervisor of Crop Improvement Service. Many seed producers are straight combining much of their acreage. This practice makes seed of high moisture content the rule rather than the exception and there is danger of losing stored seed due to heating. Every effort should be made to harvest seed that is low in moisture content.

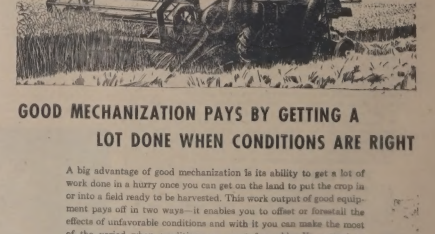
If a grower plans to straight combine, he should employ some means of drying the seed. It should be spread thinly on a clean floor and turned regularly, or it can be artificially dried if a dryer is available. Seed should be checked frequently, immediately after combining, as heating can occur in a very short time if material is high in moisture.

Swathing and combining after drying in the swath involves less risk of loss through heating of threshed seed.

CNR Orders More Dinette Cars

Five new dinette cars have been ordered by Canadian National Railways from Canadian Car and Foundry Co.; Ltd., at a cost of approximately $1,090,000. Delivery scheduled for October, 1957.

The new cars, similar to those already in CNR service, are designed to provide meals, ranging from snacks to full course dinners, at low prices.



GOOD MECHANIZATION PAYS BY GETTING A LOT DONE WHEN CONDITIONS ARE RIGHT

A big advantage of good mechanization is its ability to get a lot of work done in a hurry once you can get on the land to put the crop in or into a field ready to be harvested. This work output of good equipment pays off in two ways—it enables you to offset or forestall the effects of unfavorable conditions and with it you can make the most of the period when conditions are most favorable. You stand to benefit the most when you can do a lot of seeding or harvesting when the time is right.

From the 1956, Massey-Harris and Ferguson lines of equipment engineered to meet the needs of farming today you can select machines that will enable you to gain the advantages of modern mechanization —your local dealer will be glad to give you full particulars.

MASSEY-HARRIS-FERGUSON LIMITED

Makers of High Quality Farm Implements Since 1847

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By Dr. F. J. Greenway, Director
Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sponsored by the following companies: Federal, Alberta Pacific, Pioneer, Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd., Manitoba Pool Elevators, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and Quaker Oats.

"WEEDS OF THE PRAIRIES" "AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE"

This Department is privileged and pleased to announce the publication of a new revised edition of its weed bulletin, entitled, "An Illustrated Guide to Prairie Weeds". Although this bulletin has already been distributed to 80,000 farmers, rural school teachers and pupils, agricultural students, 4-H Club members and others, there is still a tremendous demand, particularly from the young farm people of Western Canada, for adequate and reliable information on the common weeds of the prairies. It is in response to this important and continuous demand that a Third Edition of the weed bulletin is being published at this time.

The first step in any effective weed control program is the correct identification of the weed or weeds to be controlled. Thus the main purpose of the weed bulletin is to make available to readers accurate information that will help them to identify the weeds they will most likely to find on their own farms. More than 60 common prairie weeds, and their seeds, are illustrated and described, and brief mention is made of many others. In describing the weeds, the use of technical terms has been avoided wherever possible. We feel that the great popularity of this weed bulletin lies in the fact that it is well illustrated, and written in non-technical language. The revised Third Edition is published with the hope that it will assist farmers, and young farm boys and girls particularly, not only in identifying weeds but in learning more about their habits of growth, methods of reproduction, and the best methods of combating them.

Copies of "An Illustrated Guide to Prairie Weeds" are available to farmers, free of charge. They may be obtained from local grain buyers of any of the elevator companies listed above, or by writing to Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg or Calgary.

C.N.R. Appointment

Roy Forsyth, a veteran member of the Canadian National Railways passenger traffic department, has been appointed district passenger agent for the company at Vancouver.

Being one of Western Canada's leading curlers, Mr. Forsyth won many curling trophies during his CNR service for Saskatoon and Regina. More recently he skipped the Manitoba rink in the Dominion Curling Championships of 1951 and 1955.

U.S. CROP ESTIMATE

The United States grain crop has been estimated at 922,000,000 bushels compared with 988,159,000 in 1954. Rains have been received across much of the west scattering area improving prospects in the north but in the south they came too late to be of value and are only causing harvesting delays.